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THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BISHOP CUMMINS ON THE RECESSIVY FOR REPORM.

INCOMPLETENESS OF THE REFORMATION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND-THE CHANGES IN THE PRAYER-BOOK-APOS-TRY NOT A PRIESTHOOD-CREED OF THE

Phonographic Report for the National Republican. New York-avenue Presbyterian church, in accordance with an announcement previously made, an address on "The necessity of a reform in the Episcopal Church." In view of the fact that hop Cummins is the leader of the Reformed Church, composed of dergy and laity who lately second from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the additional fact that on Monday evening next, October 5, there will assemble in New York city a general convention of the Protestant-Epis-copal Church, at which the question of ritualism is likely to receive discussion, the utterauces of Bishop Cummins at this time on the necessity of a reform in the Church are significant, and will

command marked attention. Notwithstanding the rain, which was constant and drenching last evening, the Hishop was favored with a large and intelligent audience, who followed the reverend speaker with an earnest attention that showed the public interest felt in the subject of the lecture. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and among the audience were a number of Washington clergymen of various denominations. The platform was occupied by Revs. Mr. McGuire, paster of the Reformed -Episcopal church; J. G. Butler, of the Memorial Lutheran church; Mr. Appleton, of the E-street Baptist church; J. P. Hubbard, rector of the Church of the Strangers; J. E. Rankin, of the pastor of the Fifth Baptist churck. Rev. Dr. Mitchell, pastor of the New York-avenue church, s out of town, which explains his absence. Previous to the opening of the services an overture was performed on the organ by Mr. F. Kroell lections from the Scriptures, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D. The hymn, "Hark, ten thousand harps and voices," was next

sung, on the conclusion of which Bishop Cummins began his discourse. BISHOP CUMMINS ADDRESS. Bishop Cummins said: Has it ever occurred o you to ask why this great conflict, which has been waging so long in the Episcopal Church, both in England and in this country, has been confined to this one denomination of Christians? Why it is that in so other branch of the reform portion of Christendom there has been no back ward movement to undo the work of the reformation? Why in these great sister churches, as good Bishop Hall called them two hundred year ago, there has never arisen up any school of men who have gone back to the Church of Rome; have tried to unprotestantine the Church of their inthers and their birth? Why is it that no Methdist clergymen, no Presbyterian elergymen, no great body of the great Churches of Germany or f England have ever rejected a school of mer whose object it was to get nearer to the Church of Rome? Why in the Episcopal Church alone

have we had to fight the battle against THIS UNPROTESTABLEING MOVEMENT? There is but one true reason for this fact. It lie England never was completed, never was perfected, never truly finished. It was a work nobly begun-begun by men of whom the world was not worthy; begun by men who belonged to the noble army of martyrs dignified by the great names in England's roll of Christian saints and scholars and divines, but never completed; and at the end of three hundred years it stands to-night like some great building whom its builders have half

onstructed, but stands still incomplete. to make the reformation in England complete in the Church of England: First, to give the Bi-ble—the word of God—te the people in their own tongue; and next, to give them a prayer-book or service book, the manual of worship purified, ex-purgated from every form, tincture and element corruption of medieval times. The first of these was accomplished nobly and completely accomplished by the man who gave his life as a sacrifice to the work—by the noble Tyndale, the first to give the Bible in the Eng-lish tongue to the English-speaking races— the noblest man, perhaps, in English history— I mean her Church history-whose ashes to-day epose where his body was burned by the oppo-ents of the Bible, in Germany. But the second work, the beginning of the Church of England; a prayer-book free from Romanism; a prayer-book expurgated, purified, eliminated from all errors sacerdotalism-that work never was com-

pleted, and that is THE REASON OF THE CONFLICT : is why two nations are struggling in the womb still; that is why two great armies are in the Episcopal Church, marching under different banners, one teaching justification by faith and one by the sacraments; one with its face towards Rome, longing to be reconciled to the great Churches of the East and the West, the other with its face towards Protestantism, seeking to embrace all Protestant Churches in one common brotherhood. It is an irrepressible conflict, just as irrepressible as the great slavery conflict. The one party or the other must ge down, and the Church must be evangelized or she must be Ro-manized. This work, I say, was nobly begun. It was begun under Edward VI, by the reform ers in his time, and had his life been spared, to all buman judgment the work would have been completed in the days of Edward VI, run ning four short years, or six at the utmostwere published, the second a vast improvement on the first; cutting out, here and there, eleven of the old Romish errors and doctrines, but the providence of God cut short his life, and the

The reformers under Edward were like sculp tors engaged on some grand work of art, who, when death knocked at their doors, hung their work half finished—the beautiful ideal of the artist just coming out of the block of marble; who, when death knocked at the door, dropped their tools, gave one last, long, lingering look at their glerious work, hastened to obey the sum mons of God, and left that work to be finished by men of other days. Alas! the work is to-day where they left it after three hundred years.

Then he next changed the prayer-book. He attempted to revise the prayer-book throughout in the reign of Elizabeth, and that work was a creater reaction still. It was a backward move She was only a Protestant because it was neces sarv for her to be so in order to defend her right with the evangelical doctrines. She kept : crucifix in her private oratory. Elisabeth above all things, when she came to the throne after Mary, wished to keep the Roman Catholics in the Church of England; and there adapt the prayer-book to them. The reaction be gan. She changed the prayer-book from what Edward VI. had left it; from what the Reformers had left it. She did succeed in conciliating the Roman Oatholic ministry. For twelve long year the Roman Catholies attended the Proclergy-every man of whom had been a Roma priest under Mary—only two hundred of them left the Church. The other eight thousand eight hundred went to the Church of England, and used the prayer-book, which is scarcely different from the prayer-book, which lies on the desks of the Episcopal Church to-day-the unreforme

prayer-book, with the seeds of error in it. Then came another attempt at this work of reformation. This time under Charles II. In the midst of the reign of that most dissolute monarch and his dissolute courtiers, Charles 11. tried his hand at revising the prayer-book. And with what success did he meet? When the prayer-book under Charles II. was finished and the act of uniformity passed it required every diergyman in the Church of England to use that prayer-book without varying one line or one let-ter. England's St. Bartholomew's day came, two thousand noble clergymen—non-conformits divince—in one day left the Church of England the church of their fathers, because they could not use a prayer-book unpurified, unreformed. Ah! they left the Episcopal Church! They

who came to New England said they never could forget their old mother Church. They did not leave it from choice. They left it because of loy alty to Christ. Then came the effort of William III., the noble Orangeman from Holland, who saw the great danger of the dissensions amongst the Protestants in the Kingdom when he came to the throne, and who appointed a noble commis-sion of great divines to try, if possible, to make the prayer-book of such a character that Presby-terians, Independents, Non-conformists, and Church of England men could all stay in one hioto of the establishment and may be returned if not as represented. Car takkets furnished retail dealers, and goods seem to them promptly. Call and see.

The BRJANIN.

It was a noble commission of divines. There were twelve great bishops in it—twelve noble diverse that the seem of the seem o

vines, who worked for months at it, and who re-vised and prepared a book which, if it had been adopted, would have satisfied probably all Prot-estants. But that failed. It failed to pass the English convocation, and the prayer-book that to-day is in use in the Church is the prayer-book which Charles II, a very fit person, indeed, gave to the English Church, guided by such a spirit as actuated him. When

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION succeeded in this country, and these great States became independent, the Episcopalians in this country now made another effort. They said, what a grand occasion. Here is a great nation, starting on a grand career. We will take the old English prayer-book, and we will reform it and purify it. They did it. They were grand, neble men. They were the compatriots of Washington. They were the men who had shed their blood in the Revolution. There was John Jayne. Duane, Ogden, and men like them. Great Reve onary names, who met in the city of Philadel phia, in 1785, in the convention which was presided over by William White, afterwards Rishop White, who took the prayer-book and cleaned it—not quite entirely, but to a large extent. They took out the word "priest." They took out "baptismal regeneration." They proposed it to the Church in this country. Alas! it had but a short life. THE BONAN ELEMENT.

the backward element, was then too deeply seated in the Episeopal Churck. It lived but four years, when the convention of 1789 came. Bishop Levery, of Connecticut, who had been consecrated a bishop by the successors of the non-Divines of Scotland, came into that convention. He succeeded in having everything put back in prayer-book of the Protestant Church to-day with the exception of the Athanasian creed and one or two minor matters, is the same prayer book that has been in use in England since 1661 in the days of Charles II., impurified, unre formed. And that is the reason why to-day, at the end of two hundred years, the great conflicgoes on still. And there will be no peace, ne truce, for it is Christ's truth that is at stake. Beloved hearers, you must pardon me for ing troubled you to-night with this brief history of the incompleteness of the reformation of the ent, doubtless, who do not care to hear this his tory, belonging as you do to other Christian churches. But such it is that has given rise to this Reformed Episcopal Church. To-night ! would like to tell you of some of the differe

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO CHUNCHES between the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Reformed Episcopal Church. What are they I reply, first, that they differ with regard to the nature of the Church of Christ. What is it that makes a church? Most essentially the Protestant can exist in but one order; in but one form of ecclemiastical polity; and that that polity must be

They hold that bishops are essential to the exstence of the Church; that these bishops are the successors of the Apostles; that they must be able to trace their descent back even to St. John. St. Peter and St. Paul; that one continue unbroken chain, hand linked in hand, goes back to the Apostles' day: that bishops are really Apostles—the successors of the Apostles in their office; that they transmit the Holy Ghost through their hand to each other; that when they make a bishop and lay on their hands the Holy Ghost i that has not that is a part of the Church of Christ -part of the Holy Catholic Church. That is, all the corrupt Churches: the great Church of Rome, no matter what her apostacy; no matter what her terrible denials of the faith of Uhrist; no matter what her terrible crimes, dripping with the blood of Saintsbecause apostolic succession is a part of the holy Catholic Church; of the Greek Church; the Russo-Greek Church—the great Greek church of the East-just as corrupt as the Church of Rome is; of the holy Catholic Church, the Nestorian, graded church, which the English forces found when they marched their armies into Theodorus' dominions to rescue their captives—these are part of the Church of Christ; but Presbyterians, Methdists, Lutherans, German Reformed, Dutch Rehave no claim to it; are not in the Church; have no valid ministry, no valid sacraments. And if their theory be true, even your marriages are not right, having been solumnized by ministers of

God, if your clergy are only laymen. It is A TERRIBLE DOUTRING. t isolates the piscopal Church from all other thurches. "It cuts her off," as the younger Tyng said the other day, in one of his papers, makes the Episcopal Church cut herself off by an act of schism from the whole Protestant church of Christ." These are strong words, but she has gone further than that. A few years ago we could recognise the validity of the Presbyterian Church clergymen or Methodist Church clergy. men. We could exchange pulpits. There is a clergyman of our church, who, a few years ago, dared to ask another clergyman-a non-Episcopal elergyman—to exchange with him upon one of Fod's days. For that terrible crime he was arrested-I mean by arrest an ecclesiastical arrest. He was tried by the court. He escaped conviction ecause the court were his sympathizers in his church views. But the next general convention, to stop all such proceedings, passed a law, passed a canon, that if any clergyman dared thereafter to ask into his pulpit in the Episcopal Church a non-Episcopal divine he should be subject to be tried, to be convicted, to be degraded from his office, and every man in the ministry of the Pro-

testant Episcopal Church has put his neek under Then when we sit down at the Lord's table with Presbyterians, as I dared to do, it is deemed a great offence. When at the close of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, with our hearts filled with love to Christ and to each other, the bright blaze of Gospel life beaming in every face. I dared to go into Dr. John Hall's church and sit Dorner and other great and mighty divines. Oh, what a terrible offence that was to the bishop of right of a Presbyterian to administer the Lord's Supper: Because I took the bread and wine from Dr. Hall's hands such a cry went up, such a tempest of persecution was raised as made me feel that the Episcopal Church was no longer a forbid me to sit down at the table of the Lord with his own blessed, chosen people, and I would not. Though this was but one cause, and perhaps the occasion of this great work.

Now, beloved hearers, what else? This doc-rine of the Church, this definition of the Church the Reformed Episcopal Church is a revolt against it. It denies it in toto from beginning to end. It makes the Church of Christ not to consist in one form or order of ecclesiastical polity. It makes the Church of Christ to consist of ope body; a body of which every true believer is a member, and every man who belongs to Christ by a living faith belongs to Christ's Church. That no matter what you call yourself, if you are Christ's, you are my brother, and I give you my hand; that the Church of Christ, the blessed on pany of all faithful people, establishes a great com-munion of God's elect, meeting together in His holy name. That is the Church we know and love.

THE DOCTRING OF APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. We reject with indignation and deep burning beling the idea that the Apostles could have any uccessors. We contend that the apostoliste never was designed to be perpetuated; that they had and could have no successors; that to be an Apostle, that when one of the eleven fell and betrayed his Master, St. Peter said: "Cne must be elected from those who had been the companions of the Master," and that when St. Paul was chosen to be the Apoetle he must see the Lord Jesus on his way to Damascus. There can be no successors to the Apostles. There are none; and to claim tha the bishops to-day are Apostles, to my mind, is a presumption amounting almost to biasphemy; to implety, at least.

THE DOCTRING APPLIED. esion-to both sides. Apply it to the Church of Rome. If the destrine of Apostolis succession be true, then every bishop in the Church of Rome has received the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands of others. Then the seven hundred hishops in the Homan Council each of them had received the Holy Ghost; and then the seven hundred men, in each of whom the Holy Ghost was abiding, proclaimed their master in the Vati-can to be infallible, and invested him with the attributes of Almighty God—one of the attri-butes! Seven hundred men! The idea of the Holy Ghost doing such a thing! Ah, no: it could not be. The Holy Ghost could not be there when the last daring, Heaven-defying set of apostney from Christ took place in putting Christ's crown on the head of Plus IX. Then, to take the other hand; if it be necessary o make the true Church of Christ that he should

Marchmen? Who inspired Jonathan Edwards? Who led John Wesley? Who taught George Mueller to de his great work? If these are not parts of the Church of Christ, whence come these fruits of the Spirit 7 Ah! beloved, there is a sin BLASPHEMY AGAINST THE MOLY GROST.

consists in ascribing the fruits of the spirit and

the work of the spirit to other agencies. It comes very near to that sin to say that all that Protes-tant Christendom has done in the world for the conversion of souls has not been done by the Holy Ghost; and that there is no Church of Christ rithout a Church episcopally officered; without an episcopal succession. But how different from this. We utterly dony the doctrine of apostolic succession. We hold an episcopacy but not a Divine right. We can find nothing in the New Testament where our Lord or his Apostles over met a bishop. We find bishops in existence at the beginning of the second century. We find them semetimes over the whole Christian world; but this was of human origin, not Divine. It arose from the necessities of the Church. A Bishop with us is but a primus interpares, a pres-byter, elected by his brethren to preside over them, not to rule over God's heritage. We acknowledge the validity of all churches-nor Eniscopal churches-who hold the faith. We no freely, giadly called, and we take our places with them and say their ministry is a valid ministry. We gladly acknowledge that all whom God has called and have been set apart by this authority in the churches to which they belong are mir

15 THE MINISTRY A PRIESTHOOD?

But I pass to notice another distinction between trines taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church. I refer to the doctrine that the ministry is a priesthood; a regular priesthood; a sacerdotal order; a caste. There is the name. Open the prayer-book. Everywhere it is the pricet; it is the priest who shall pronounce the absolution. In the form of ordination, when the bishop lays his hand on the head of a candidate to ordain, here he says: "Receive the Holy Ghost." From what? From the office and work of the priest in

That is not all. He goes on : "Whose sins thou dost remit they are remitted; whose sins thou dost retain they are retained." When the priest is to be instituted into his office, the prayer-book says, he is invested with sheredotal functions; he is to minister at the altar. Now what is the result of this teaching? If the Christian minister be a priest he must have something to offer, and that can be only the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's supper, which he brings in the same mysterious connection by re-peating the words of the consecration. Then he says, in the language of the prayer-book, "which we now offer you unto them." He offers the body and blood of Christ anew to offering and a sacrifice, there must be an altar. and so the Lord's table goes and the stone altar comes. There is a system. That is not all. The young man rise; up from his ordination and he utters the words the bishop has just said, "Re-ceive the Holy Ghost," "I receive the Holy Ghost," he says, "to the office and work of a priest in the Church of Christ," "I am a priest I was invested with the power to forgive sins. I must know what the sins are. I must have a confession." Logically bound up in the one little gorm, making the Christian ministry and priest-hood, is the whole system that has budded and blessomed in the great system now rife in the

Episcopal Church. Against this theory the Reformed Episcopal hurch utters its

It disclaims all this. It says: "We have no priest

but Christ; we have no sacrifice but that offered on Calvary. What is more, no altar but the altar opal Church all this is expurgated. The word "priest" is gene; the werd "absolution" is gone; the sentence in the form of ordination is gone; the idea of the authority is gone; the word is gone; the terms "sacerdotal functions" and "sacordotal relation" are gone; and instead of "priest" you have a "minister;"
the "watchman," "shepherd," "steward,"
"teacher," "herald," "embassador," have Christ watching for your souls; no priests standing be-tween you and Christ; no man to say, "you must be saved through these sacraments add by my hands." No! We say away with thesepriests and sacrament; let me go near to Christ; let me lay my beating heart upon the throbbing heart of Christ, and find posee there. "I take the sacraments as his blessed ordinances, soals, pledges, but not saving ordinance. I am savet

in but one way, simply by faith in Christ, and faith alone." And then ANOTHER GREAT POINT OF DIFFEHENCE. The doctrine of baptismal regeneration .- The Protestant Episcopal Church requires every min-ister when he is baptizing a little, unconscious infant in the font, to kneel down and say, "We thank thee, our most merciful Father, that it has pleased thee to regenerate this infant with the Holy Spirit;" and for refusing to use those words one of our clergy was tried, convicted, condemned, degraded. The sentence ran, "Degraded from the Church of God and from the ministry of the

Church of God." We protest against this doc trine. We believe it to be THE FOUNTAIN OF GREAT ERROR. We know of no regeneration but by the Holy Spirit through the truth. We can find nothing in the Word of God touching that baptismal re-generation. It is the Holy Spirit's work in the Reformed Episcopal Church. The doctrine of captismal regeneration is gone; gone forever. Now, beloved brethren, having listened so kindly and patiently for two nights to this ple in behalf of this Reformed Episcopal Church, bear with me a moment while I tell you one or two thoughts why we believe it to be of God. First, I would say, it is a stand against deadly error. It is a stand for truth, dear to the heart of the Son of God himself.

If these doctrines that I have mentioned are right, then we will go to destruction rapidly, and we know it. If apostolic succession be true; if the Christian ministry is a priesthood; if the Lord's supper is a sacrifice; if the Lord's table is an altar; if there is no church but that which has bishops receiving the Holy Ghost from the laying on of hands, then we are in deadly error. But we have staked our all on this, that these dostrines are not God's tioetrines; they are not rines; they are not the doctrines of God's word. They are

THE PERSLE INVESTION OF MEN. They have been corrupting the Church of Christ for eighteen hundred years—at least for fifteen hundred years. We take our stand on the great doctrine that the Church of Christ is the blessed company of all faithful people; that regeneration is by the Holy Ghost, and not by the doctrine of baptism through the truth; and that justifica-tion is by faith, and not by the sacraments; and that the Christian ministry is not a priesthood in any sense. We believe we are working for Christ. If it be a truth, ob, how dear to him! If this be

true, oh, how dear to him! If I speak to a man to-night who doubts all this work let him remember if God's truth be with us how dear to Him who bowed his head on Calvary. As St. Paul says, "If an angel from heaven preached any other doctrine than that which He has preached lot him he accursed." Then, again, we believe this work of the Re-formed Episcopal Church to be of God, because it is a movement toward the

I believe it is a grand, a noble step. We step down from this high, aristocratic position where bishops have said we cannot acknowledge you, clergymen of other churches. We stand on a platform of a common ministry. It is a step toward union-a mighty step. We believe our work to be a work of Christ. It is His glory. We seek to maintain that glory which has been given to His Church—to His heirs. We would take them from them; we

lift the crown from the Church and put it on His

mother of Christ and put it back on Him; we

would lift it from human priests and put it

THE GREMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. In the year 1844 or 1943, there began in Ger many what promised to be a grand second revela-tion—scarcely second to that of Martin Luther. It began by the protest of a German—an Austrian priest by the name of Ronge—against the exhibition of the "holy cost of our Lord," as it was called, exhibited by the Archbishop of Frague, claiming it to be the holy cloak of Ohrist; and thousands and tens of thousands of people came from all parts of Europe to worship tha multitude who passed near it. Rongo uttered a grand protest that sounded like Luther's These when he nailed them to the door of the church at Geneva. That call rang throughout German; until, in one year, one hundred thousand men an

have bishops, who are aposities, what then the whome come all these fruits of the Spirit in the non-Episcopal Church? Whence come their ceaseless conversion of souls? Why is it 56-day that our missionaries—pure men of God—have converted so many thousands to Christ? Whence the converted so many thousands men and so thousand men and so the converted to many thousands of the spirit in the women were organized in a German Catholic river is higher than it has been for twenty years. The rece plantations in this vicinity are overflowed, and much damage to the crop is estimated. The loss in rice will be \$100,000.

came the spirit in Dr. Chalmers that led to such glorious results in his case? Who went out with Judson, who for forty years was the great mis-He gave up the doctrine of the inspiration of the Hible. He became a political partisan—almost a communist. He denied Christ, and his work withered in a night.

A HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIPE. How different is this? It is the work of loyalty to Christ; of loyalty to truth. Great doctrines on the faith of this we maintain, and therefore is loyalty to Him, we believe, and will sustain the work. Once more it is a work to bring Christians to a higher Christian life. Ah, beloved, don't start at the words, "we believe in a higher degree of life." We wish to get out of this old mechanical religion; this religion that makes the infant regenerate in baptism, and the inconsisency ought to conform it immediately, for as the Greek Church does by its pricets, and then to give it the Lord's Supper as the same Church loes. We wish to get out of that theory that makes the infant a child of God born again by baptism when it is unconscious, and that brings it at forty years of age to be confirmed, when perhaps the child never had one serious thought of nding an honest Christian life. I know there are persons brought to confirma-

tion in crowds to receive the laying on of hands, and so, as they are told, to receive the Holy Ghost at the hands of the bishop, and then to keep up their religion by feeding on the body and blood of Christ, by receiving the bread and wine of the Lord's supper-a system which fills the Church with unconverted people, unconverted men and women; a system which makes religion men that they must be born of the spirit of God before they can be confirmed or dedicated to God, and until that their Christian life is to be maintained by daily feeding on Christ, abiding with ard of plety. And in such a work, dear Christians, we claim your prayers, your sympathies,

your kind regards.

We are not afraid to trust it in the hands o Him who, we believe, has prompted it, and though the instruments God has used may be feeble, yet "he chooses the weak things to conound the things that are mighty." We leave it to Him, trust to Him. Taking our stand on Gam-aliel's ordinance: If it be of men it will come to lought; but if it be of God, like the great work of Euther, like the great work of Zwingle, like the great work of Farrell, like the great of Knox, like the great work of Wesley-if it be of God, like theirs, it will live, flourish and be a witness of God's truth to coming generations. Let, then, men be forgiving; let the work be judged by its own merits, whether it be of man or of God, from

below or from above.

CUpon the conclusion of the Bishop's address Rev. Mr. Rankin offered prayer, the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds" was sung, and the services

The singing, which was congregational, was led by Mr. Samuel G. Young, the presentor of the church, in his usual able style. Bishop Cummins leaves to-day for Louisville, Ky., his old diocese, where a Reformed church has

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CHOP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Mark Lane Expres in its review of the crop prospects says the recent rains have materially benefited the root crops. ate potatoes, which have shown the commence ment of disease, and this will cause a greater de mand upon the lower descriptions of wheat and

prevent their further depreciation. The grass possesses the verdure of spring, which will help growers to carry the stock through the winter, notwithstanding the deficiency in the hay and straw grops. The wheat eros shows neither encouraging nor discouraging features. The prices in France are a shilling lower, but elsewhere on the continent they are unchanged, ex-cept in Odessa, where prices are firm in the hope umpire. I understand that the opponents of cent in Odessa, where prices are firm in the h that the fine quality of the crop will eventually secure better prices.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION. VIERNA, Sept. 28.-The Austrian Governmen will dispatch another expedition to the Arctic regions next year, to assertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned, and named by it Franz Joseph's Land, is a portion of the continent or an island. The expedition will be divided, one half going by way of Siberia and

SPAIN.

friends: one man who strenuously insisted that COAL WITHHELD PROM GERMAN SHIPS. LONDON, Sept. 29, 5:30 a. m.—The people of Bayonne refuse to sell coal for the German meaof-war, and the latter will not go to that port, as they intended to, their commander deeming

THE MAINE BY LOISE ELECTION. Panis, Sept. 28.—Complete returns from the Department of Maine et Loire show that De Raille, Republican, has been elected to the Assembly by 3,787 majority. The result of the

ROME. PRENCH WITHDRAWAL PROM CIVITA VECCUIA LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special from Rome to the Post says the French Ambassador has presented to the Pope a letter from MacMahon announcing the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orenoque fro

ANTIGNA DESTROYED BY AN HARTHQUAKE, NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- It is now said that in rmation has been received here that Antigua

Gautemals, was destroyed by an earthquake, on THE WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas, Sept 18.—Son Domingo sovices to
the 12th inst. report that President Gonzales has
returned from his voyage to the northern prov inces. The whole country is perfectly quiet.

A Haytien steamer had arrived at San Do;
mingo and by her the Deminican commissioners will leave for Port au Prince to conclude the

The Haytien Government has imposed a heavy taxation upon resident foreigners, including foreign clerks in the employ of Haytisms. General Caceros has arrived here and met ex-President Bass, of San Bomingo.

ATRLETIC VS. CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—In the game this af ernoon, between the Chicago and Athletic base ball clubs, eight innings were played, at the end of which the game stood 7 to 7. The Athletics first went to the bat and made two carned runs. Then the Chicagos, seeing a prospect of defeat, played earnestly to throw the game into the dark nd have a draw on the eighth inning. The Athletics then secured more runs by this business. When the Chicagos found the umpire would not call the game they refused to play, and it was decided in favor of the Athletics, nine to nothing The game could have easily been played out. There was considerable excitement but no dis-

Runs earned: Athletics, 2; Chicagos, 1. Wm. McLean, umpire. Bosron, Sept. 28.-The game of ball between

he Bostons and the Baltimores resulted : Boston 14; Baltimore, 7. ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL. NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- In the game of base ball between the Mutual and Atlantic the score stood Mutuals, 6; Atlantics, 1.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN SHOOTING MATCH.

Naw York, Sept. 28.-The secretary of the lrish rifle team yesterday said to a reporter: "I consider it the most remarkable rifle contest that has ever taken place. We utterly outdid ourselves, and you surprisingly outdid us. It was an issue that we did not expect, but under the circumstances a contest that we are not ashamed of. Do not consider me as an individual, but regard me as speaking for the entire team, when I may we have had no such contest before in our lives, nor have we over before met with such admirable markemen as you Americans. So far as the range is concerned, it is admirable, admira-ble! Is could not be better. It far excels our range at home. I was perfectly delighted with it.

Avouera, Ga., Sept. 28.-There was a destructive storm at Charleston to-day. Considerable damage was done to property. Portions of the battery were completely washed away. There has been a wind and rain storm in this section of Georgia for twelve hours. THE STORM AT SAVANNAS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—There was a heavy

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. SENATOR SCHURE AGAIN GRATES OF LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

> THE PACKARD-EMORY CORRESPONDENCE THE USE OF PEDBRAL TROOPS-HOW PACKARD'S REMOVAL WOULD BE RE-GARDED-SENATOR WEST TO GOVERNOR KELLOGG-THE STATE CANVASSED DE-CIDED UPON-TROOPS FORNEW ORLEANS. Macon, Mo., Sept. 28.—Senator Schurz to-day addressed a mass meeting here on State and National politics. In the course of his speech ha Emory in Louisiana:

General Emory, with commendable spirit, repels the idea that United States troops could be used for political nurposes. No doubt he describes the sentiments of the honest soldiers correctly when he says such an attempt would be resisted by them with indignation. For this I honor him. I should be the last man to cast any slur upon the honorable spirit and good faith of the true soldier; but I submit General Emory's protestation does not meet the case. He says in his letter United States troops can be used for political purposes. Just there is the trouble. I venture manager does see many things which General Emory does not see. First, because the latter is an honest soldier, and not a party manager. Campaign managers, of the Paskard stamp are apt to see many things which difficult to appreciate. We remember the

USE UNITED STATES TROOPS WERE PUT TO under the Kellogg usurpation in 1872. For weeks they had to stand guard over the Stateiouse, while a State government and State Legislature were put in power, which had not the least evidence of election by the people, but were virtually created by an act of the grossest usur-

pation on the part of Judge Dureli, The honest soldier may not have seen the out-rageous character of that proceeding, or if he did he may have been indiguant at it, but he simply had to obey orders. And who procured those lamentable orders? The party managers in Louisiana, and among them Marshal Packard. They knew how to obtain orders for the honest soldier then, and they may try, on some plausible pretext, to obtain orders for a kindred purpose now, which the honest soldier will have to obey indignation or no indignation. Or they may use latitude of their power to make arrangements themselves, and the soldier will have to play a part without being able to see through it. I

But, however that may be, I may again, lnasmuch as it is of the highest importance that the people of Louislana not only should have

A PAIR RESCTION. but also be made to feel and believe that they usurpation of 1872, and who at this time is a manager in a political party in the pending election, and especially of that party for whose benefit the usurpation in 1872 was accomplished, should have the least influence over the employment of United States troops in that election; because such a man cannot inspire confidence. But I go further. We learn through the papers that the pponents of the Kellogg government who but ecently, after a successful revolution with ten thousand armed men at their command, dutifully bowed down before a corporal's guard and the national flag, and promptly submitted to the reinstatement of Kellogy, have been making an honorable and loyal effort to secure a fair elec

of the Kellogg party they proposed that the re-turning board should be composed of two mem-bers from each party, and a fifth should be desig-Kellogg agreed that the umpire might be taken from the Republican ranks provided he have the captions demand, for it is well known that in Louisiana elections are ant to be decided, not by the people who cast the votes, but by the party managers and their tools who count and return the votes. The granting of such a request was therefore not only proper, but absolutely necessary to produce confidence and good feeling. Even many men of the Kellogg party recognized the evident fitness of the proposed arrangement, but as the newspapers inform us there was one man opposing it to the last even among his party

the party managers and their tools should keep the power of counting and returning the votes, and thus deciding the election. Mr. Packard is an officer of the National Government. As such, and through his assistants, he exercises in Louisiana great power in the name of the National Government. He represents the authority, and is supposed in a great measure to represent the sentiments of the National Government, and when such Federal officer at the same time plays the part of party manager in a State, or stands as the principal and perhaps the only obstacle to an arrangement so necessary for securing a fair election; so eminently proper and just that every fair-minded man would unheat-tatingly accept it as conducive to peace, order and good government; that every friend of fair dealing and Democratic institutions-may, every patriotic American will cordially applaud it, then such a man does not only not inspire, but he does not deserve confidence, and it is for the National-Government to consider whether such a man, seide from the control of troops in a contacted

election, can be intrusted with representing the authority of the National Government in any manner or sense at all. that now, more than ever, the whole people of Louisiana be inspired with new confidence in the fairness, justness, and good will of the National he is with Federal powers, are surely calculated tion of things in Louisiana is critical, and this United States officer has persistently stood in the way of a fair, just, and satisfactory solution of the nost essential part of the pending difficulties. His very existence as a United States officer puts the National Government in a light in which, as the National Government in a light in which, as I respectfully suggest, for its own honor and for public good it cannot well afford to appear. What fault finding; nor do I speak as the

or the other. I have declared myself explicitly against the admission of the right of self-help by force, because it would produce a condition of anarchy fatal to republican institutions, and must be repressed. I shall be the last man to encour age the spirit of self-help in a republic by any-thing I say, and I protest, on the other hand, against anything calculated to provoke that dan erous spirit by the unjust use of power. I speak n the cause of justice, peace, fair ternal accord and good government all over the land. In the name of justice, peace, fair dealing fraternal accord and good government, I repeat what I said at St. Louis. I am sure the waole ountry would applaud an order from the Progiient relieving Marshal Packard of his official

New York, Sept. 28.—Senator West, of Louisians, in an open letter to Collector Casey, in New Orleans, under date of yesterday, in relation the charges against him of unnecessary absence from the State during the late uprising of the people, says: "If Governor Kellogg reg written request to lay before the President the condition of affairs in Louisiana and to solicit Federal support for his government when its in-tegrity should be imperiled. If he regrets my absence as an advisor or counsellor, it is an collection since his installation in 1872 he is ready to give consideration to my opinions as to his general policy. If he wants his political friends, who are absent, to assume fighting garb they might prefer some other leader." The le-concludes as follows:

concludes as follows:

"Generally, the Kellogg administration, sixes
it came into power, has been exercised in the
true interests of the State. It is environed with
difficulties sufficient to dismay the stoutest heart,
and it has of late received such a shock as to
make its most determined supporters desire
whether it is competent to exact obedience to its
authority, even with the assistance of the parent
Government.

authority, even with the assistance of the pare Government.

"What is to be the result of the coming electi-in the State? We all know that the very thit the Democrate do not want is a fair election they know that they are hopelessly in the in-nority. Nothing of the counsels of fox. Sello-reach me except through the press telegram Propositions looking to the avoidance of fra-in the election, though eminently just, and by means to be adopted, should be preceded by promise and a guaranty on the part of the Dem-crate to prevent murder, protocol life, assure as-admit the free expression of epinion, and to e-stain from all initimidation of the colored peop "You und I knew, and the conviction is by "You und I knew, and the conviction is by "You and I know, and the conviction is by means confined to us, that the Democrat Louisians are but a recommendating party for it main hody. By any and all means they are early Louisians, convict the Fresident of are doing in acknowledging the Kellogg government reverse, through ourrage and crime, the very

of her people, and so hold up the National Ad-ministration to odium for the committal of a grievous wrong as shall pare the way in one of the pathe by which they hope to programs to power in 1876. Let the North take warning at the blows now resounding against the Keystone State of the South."

THE COMPRENCE OF STATE CANVASSERS NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-A New Orleans spe says the conference committee on the part of the Democrats decided last evening to accept the proposition of the Kellogg party in relation the board of State canvassers, which is that the Comporate shall be allowed a represent

MORE TROOPS IN ROUTE.
OMAHA, Sept. 28,-The Twenty-third infantry scently arrived at Omaha from Arizona is now der orders to go to New Orleans. NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- A special to the World, from Bismarck, says, four companies of the Seventh cavalry, from Fort Lincoln, Omaha, and four from Fort Rice have been ordered to Louisiana. A portion will leave to-morrow, and the remain-

ROW AT A POLITICAL MESTING. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 28.-One faction of the Republican party held a meeting at Wilson's station, and the other faction tried to break the meeting up. White G. W. Cox, a negro, was speaking, cries of "pull him down" arose. A rush for the stand was made, a pistol was fired, and one of the assailing party, a negro, fell dead. The mob then tried to lynch Cox, but Wilson, a white man, got him in his store, bolted the door, and

after a strong effort persuaded the mob to let the law take its course. Cox was then taken to jail. New York, Sept. 28,-- A mass meeting under the auspiess of the Irish National Organization of Fenian Brotherhood was held this evening in the Cooper Institute. The hall was filled. John J. O'Manony explained that the meeting was held for the purpose of consolidating the Irish people of the land to work for the independence Ireland, to organise them throughout the

plored petty quarrels and bickerings among the isations of Fenian brotherhood, and O'Donovan Rossa was installed as the chairman of the meeting, and in a brief address alluded to the sufferings and imprisonment of his follow-countrymen, and the difficulty of forming Fenium

ganisations in Ireland. General Thos. Bourke llowed with a patriotic speech. Resolutions were adopted approving the action operation of all organizations; indersing the deermination to sustain the movement at home. and concurring in the sympathy for those who have suffered for the cause.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY CAPTURED. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28 .- United States detectives to-day captured a box containing a large amount of money and implements, at Adams express office, belonging to and made by the notorious and extensive gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. Six of the gang, including the one that shipped the box, have been arrested. The box opened at the express office contained the following articles: 2.100 fifty eent notes, unfinished: 680 twenty dollar Treasury notes; 32 counterfeit silver half-dollars; 27 quarter-dollars; 20 quarter-eagles; 1 obverse balf-dollar steel plate, with head of

Stanton: 1 reverse steel plate: four plates, un finished, and 11 engraving tools. GERMAN FEBTIVITIES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Schuetzen Park was thronged to-day by Germans, participating in the harvest home celebration. The feature of the day was a procession of three hundred and fifty men and women attired in ancient German costume, including persons representing King

ities were continued in the evening, when the grounds were illuminated. CIRCINNATI, Sept. 28.-The protracted dry weather prevented the plowing of sod grounds for wheat and delayed the sowing of corn ground in all the Ohio valley. On account of the failure of pastures much live stock has been put upon the market which otherwise would have been kept over winter. If rain does not come soon the results will be serious. Water for stock is already

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—This morning the mayor took pessession of the assessor's office. He excluded the deputies and assessor. Warrants are out for the arrest of several persons attached to the office, on what precise charges the mayorwill not state, but it is reported that extensive frauds have been discovered in the poll-tax de-

FRAUDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ROSS CHILD ABDUCTION.
PHILADELPSIA, Sept. 29.—The reward of \$20,000 n the Ross case is still in force, and Allen Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to parties who shall give in-formation which shall lead to the recovery of the child and the espture of the abductors. ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

The Post says the Brooklyn grand jury has found a criminal indictment against Moulton in the case of Miss E. D. Proctor. German musicians, who, owing to political dis-During the rush at Creedmoor station Satur Lieut. DeBorst was pushed under the cars and

The Court of Appeals has, it is said, decided that the police justices, effected in the several districts, are the rightful police justices, and the appointees of Mayor Havemeyer will be suffered to retire to private life. The cigar makers met Sunday and protested against the tenement system of manufacturing cigars. The workingmen are determined, if pos-

sible, to break up the system, which, they say, is endangering the health of the community. The pigeon match between Payne and Bogar. dus, fixed for yesterday at Deerfoot Park, has been declared off. Bogardus says Payne failed to put up his money. Mr. Bergh and some of his men, backed by 26 Brooklyn police, were at Deer-foot Park with warrants for Payne and Bogardus, and waited for some time, but the marksmen

failed to put in an an appearance.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. Robert F. Laird, of Jersey City, justice of the peace, who mysteriously disappeared, is now be-lieved to have salled for Europe. It is rumored that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$2,500. The boller of a locomotive exploded near the Port Jervis (N. Y.) depot yesterday evening. The fireman, George Page, was instantly killed. A boy named Outwin, standing near the engine,

was injured, and cannot recover. The engineer An inquest was held at Philadelphia vesterday died, as was supposed, from being thrown down by Angelo Nicholas. The verdict was, "Death caused by disease of the heart," and Nicholas was released from custody.

The late unfavorable reports co Penn Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphin, have been entirely contradicted by the directors promptly adding an additional \$50,000 to its present assets, thus giving the community ro newed pledges of well-merited confidence.

PERSONAL. It is rumored that Deak, the Hungarian states. man, is dying. Hon, John Ganson died with apoplexy yesterday morning at Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Bobby-link of the Past" is what the Richs mond Enquirer calls Gen. Toombe. Maror Stokely, of Philadelphia, who was reworse yesterday.

which salled from Liverpool on Sunday, was Miss Wellson, the actress, who returns to America to fill a professional engagement for the season. accompanied by Hon. Marshall Jewell and Gen. Haboock. They visited the Perk theatre and witnessed the play, "Gilded Age." The Presi-dent personally complimented Mr. Raymond on his performance of the part of Col. Sellers.

Some time ago we mentioned the fact that Captain Childrens was the fortunate owner of a ten that corresponded in a degree to the goose that laid the golden egg, to-wit: She laid two eggs each day. The Captain raised from that hen a rooter which has proven to be a rat-catcher, of considerable skill. Last Saturday he caugus and killed two large rats that had been depredata-ing upon the young on ckens,—Petersburg Indea

and Appeal. Theatre goers in London are already enjoying